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OKLAHOMA LABOR MARKET

JULY 1987

The Oklahoma Labor Market is published monthly by the Research Department of the Oklahoma Employment Security Commission

BOB FUNSTON,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Oklahoma Labor Market provides information from household and industry surveys. Employment, unemployment, insured claimant characteristics, hours and earnings data are compiled and analyzed.

RUSTY GATES, DIRECTOR
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LABOR FORCE DECLINES SEASONALLY

The total number of persons employed in the Sooner State declined seasonally by 8,700 over the month and was 18,100 less than the July 1986 estimate. This monthly drop was 63 percent lower than the average 23,700 contraction estimated for the June-July period over the past five years. Seasonal factors which dropped the labor force by 1.1 percent also lowered the jobless total by 7.9 percent, thereby causing the unemployment rate to improve to 7.1 percent.

July's jobless rate improved by 1.5 percent over last summer and the monthly drop was better than the national trend.

Job levels in the agricultural industry as well as the domestic service - self-employed - unpaid family workers group continued to escalate according to the latest monthly estimates.

NON-FARM JOBS TREND LOWER

Total wage and salary workers in Oklahoma dropped 13,600 during the past month to a mid-July estimated level of 1,123,900. Goods-producing industries (manufacturing, mining and construction) exhibited a net 200 gain over the month, while the service-producing industries absorbed the brunt of the normal seasonal changes.

As is common for this time of year, over 85 percent of the monthly drop was in state and local government. Specifically, the temporary loss of student employees and non-teaching personnel at the state colleges, and also at the local public school level was the major factor contributing to reduced job totals during the summer months. The employment gains in June for the wholesale-related trade industry were negated in July by a 1,300 decline, while service, finance-insurance-real estate, and transportation-public utilities showed only minimal changes from last month.

Over-the-year, the estimated level of wage and salary jobs was only down by 8,000 since last July. Manufacturing and trade have been somewhat stymied in their efforts for employment growth, while services added 3,300 new jobs to its ranks, led by advances in health and educational services.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS---340.8

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(UNADJUSTED)

UNITED STATES	6.0%
OKLAHOMA	7.1%
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	5.8%
TULSA MSA	7.6%
LAWTON MSA	4.8%
ENID MSA	6.1%

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS IN MANUFACTURING
(UNADJUSTED)

UNITED STATES	40.6%
OKLAHOMA	40.9%
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	40.4%
TULSA MSA	40.1%

MANUFACTURING WAGES STEADY

Based on an estimated 111,700 production workers' activities in July, the average paycheck rose by only 22 cents. Hourly wage rates and the work period remained virtually unchanged from June. This held true for both the durable and non-durable workers in manufacturing.

Among the five non-manufacturing industries, greater movement was noted as a longer workweek pushed construction paychecks up by $13.00 while a shorter scheduled work period brought wholesale trade down by $11.00.

Compared to last July, total manufacturing production workers registered an average $22.00 gain. Durables goods, representing 62 percent of total production workers, expanded by $29.00 as higher wage rates were the greater influence. In non-durables, the $13.00 increase was primarily due to a longer scheduled work period.

JOBLESS CLAIMS CONTRACT AGAIN

The average number of claims for unemployment benefits, both initial and continuing, declined 4.4 percent for the survey week in July. White males formerly employed in mining or construction made the most over-the-month improvement.

At a 23,120 average weekly claim level, the July estimate is 42.9 percent under the July 1986 figure. A major improvement.

Among the various industries, the most favorable gain was in mining, where claims fell over 78 percent. In the occupational category, the 63 percent fall in machine trade claimants led the pack.

COUNTY JOBLESS RATES GOING DOWN

The jobless level in the majority of Oklahoma's 77 counties showed improvement in July. Since last month, 61 counties experienced a lower unemployment rate while 14 went up and 2 were unchanged. Seasonal conditions accounted for some, but not all, of the improvement. Hughes county had the highest rate at 15.0 percent while Woods county came in at a very low 2.3 percent. Double digit rates are still a major concern in 14 counties; but at the same time, 13 counties are now under the 5.0 percent level. All four of the metropolitan statistical areas rates were better this month, especially Enid, which fell from 7.2 to 6.1 percent in July. Over the year, we now estimate lower jobless rates in 74 counties, with minor increases in three. Significant declines have also occurred in each of the metropolitan statistical areas as well as statewide.

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE
SUMMARY TABLE

(*By Place of Residence)

ITEM	NUMBER (In Thousands) JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	PERCENT CHANGE JUNE 87 JULY 87	ABSOLUTE CHANGE JUNE 87 JULY 87	JULY 86 JULY 87
Total Civilian Labor Force	1,567.5	1,585.7	1,614.4	-1.1	-18.2	-46.9
Unemployment	110.7	120.2	139.5	-7.9	-9.5	-28.8
Unemployment Rate	7.1	7.6	8.6	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	1,456.8	1,465.5	1,474.9	-0.6	-8.7	-18.1
Agriculture	46.5	45.0	45.3	3.3	1.5	1.2
Domestic Service-Self-Employed-Unpaid Family Workers	145.1	142.5	148.2	1.8	2.6	-3.1
Idled by Labor Disputes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Labor force data refers to place of resident, as required by the U. S Department of Labor. As a result, these estimates remove the effect of multiple jobholders and nonresident commuters included in wage and salary employment on a place-of-work basis. Workers idled by labor disputes are counted in total employment.*

NON-AGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

(By Place of Work)

INDUSTRY	NUMBER (In Thousands)			PERCENT CHANGE	ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JUNE 87 JULY 87	JUN 87 JUL 87	JUL 86 JUL 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS	1,123.9	1,137.5	1,131.9	-1.2	-13.6	-8.0
Manufacturing	158.4	159.0	163.3	-0.4	- 0.6	-4.9
Durable Goods	96.5	97.0	101.4	-0.5	- 0.5	-4.9
Lumber & Wood Prod.	2.6	2.7	2.6	-3.7	- 0.1	0.0
Stone,Clay & Glass Prod.	10.2	10.5	10.8	-2.9	- 0.3	-0.6
Primary Metal Industries	4.3	4.3	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.4
Fabricated Metal Prod.	15.0	14.9	15.0	0.7	0.1	0.0
Fab.Struct.Metal Prod.	7.5	7.6	7.7	-1.3	- 0.1	-0.2
Machinery Exc.Electrical	31.0	30.9	32.4	0.3	0.1	-1.4
Constr. & Related Mach.	9.3	9.2	10.0	1.1	0.1	-0.7
Oil Field Machinery	5.5	5.5	5.7	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Gen.Industrial Mach.	5.6	5.5	5.9	1.8	0.1	-0.3
Elect.& Electronic Equip.	8.5	8.7	9.4	-2.3	- 0.2	-0.9
Transportation Equip.	18.7	18.8	20.5	-0.5	- 0.1	-1.8
Motor Vehicle & Equip.	10.4	10.5	11.4	-1.0	- 0.1	-1.0
Aircraft & Parts	7.8	7.8	8.5	0.0	0.0	-0.7
Instruments & Rel.Prod.	2.5	2.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Non-Durable Goods	61.9	62.0	61.9	-0.2	- 0.1	0.0
Food & Kindred Prod.	13.9	13.8	14.6	0.7	0.1	-0.7
Apparel & Textile Prod.	9.3	9.5	9.4	-2.1	- 0.2	-0.1
Paper & Allied Prod.	4.2	4.2	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.7
Printing & Publishing	11.1	11.1	11.5	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Newspapers & Period.	5.8	5.8	5.9	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Petroleum & Coal Prod.	7.3	7.3	7.4	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Petroleum Refining	6.6	6.6	6.7	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Rubber/Misc.Plast.Prod.	11.4	11.4	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Tires & Inner Tubes	6.3	6.4	6.5	-1.6	- 0.1	-0.2
Non-Manufacturing	965.5	978.5	968.6	-1.3	-13.0	-3.1
Mining	53.6	53.0	53.8	1.1	0.6	-0.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	51.2	50.6	51.1	1.2	0.6	0.1
Construction	41.3	41.1	42.0	0.5	0.2	-0.7
HV Const.Contractors	9.1	9.1	9.5	0.0	0.0	-0.4
Transp.& Pub. Utilities	63.1	62.9	64.8	0.3	0.2	-1.7
Transportation	34.6	34.5	34.1	0.3	0.1	0.5
Railroad Transportation	1.9	1.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Trucking & Warehousing	16.5	16.4	16.4	0.6	0.1	0.1
Pipe Lines,exc.Nat.Gas	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Comm.& Elec/Gas/San Service	28.5	28.4	30.7	0.4	0.1	-2.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	274.1	275.4	278.7	-0.5	-1.3	-4.6
Wholesale Trade	61.0	61.1	62.0	-0.2	- 0.1	-1.0
Retail Trade	213.1	214.3	216.7	-0.6	- 1.2	-3.6
Gen.Merchandise Stores	29.8	29.7	30.2	0.3	0.1	-0.4
Department Stores	10.9	11.0	12.3	-0.9	- 0.1	-1.4
Food Stores	36.1	35.8	38.3	0.8	0.3	-2.2
Auto.Dlrs/Ser.Station	24.3	24.1	25.1	0.8	0.2	-0.8
Apparel & Acces.Stores	14.3	14.4	14.0	-0.7	- 0.1	0.3
Fin,Insur.& Real Estate	62.6	63.1	63.3	-0.8	- 0.5	-0.7
Banking	20.2	20.4	21.1	-1.0	- 0.2	-0.9
Credit Agenc.OT Banks	9.4	9.4	10.0	0.0	0.0	-0.6
Insurance Carriers	9.0	9.2	9.0	-2.2	- 0.2	0.0
Services	230.2	230.5	226.9	-0.1	- 0.3	3.3
Hotels & Lodging Places	12.6	12.7	13.2	-0.8	- 0.1	-0.6
Personal Services	13.1	13.2	12.9	-0.8	- 0.1	0.2
Motion Pictures	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Health Services	72.7	72.4	71.2	0.4	0.3	1.5
Hospitals	30.0	29.9	29.1	0.3	0.1	0.9
Educational Services	11.9	12.0	11.0	-0.8	- 0.1	0.9
Government, Total	240.6	252.5	239.1	-4.7	-11.9	1.5
Federal Government	53.1	53.4	54.5	-0.6	- 0.3	-1.4
State/Local Government	187.5	199.1	184.6	-5.8	-11.6	2.9
State Government	62.1	64.6	61.2	-3.9	- 2.5	0.9
Local Government	125.4	134.5	123.4	-6.8	- 9.1	2.0

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS
OKLAHOMA MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

	PRODUCTION WORKERS	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JULY 1987	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986
ALL MANUFACTURING	111,700	413.09	412.87	391.15	40.9	41.0	40.2	10.10	10.07	9.73
Durable Goods	70,000	437.47	437.22	409.25	41.0	40.9	40.6	10.67	10.69	10.08
Stone,Clay & Glass	8,300	474.22	453.11	433.24	42.8	41.8	41.3	11.08	10.84	10.49
Primary Metal Industries	3,300	469.35	439.89	452.59	44.7	43.0	44.9	10.50	10.23	10.08
Fab.Metal Products	10,600	361.32	362.75	357.50	41.2	41.6	39.2	8.77	8.72	9.12
Fab.Struct.Metals	4,700	353.22	359.21	362.29	42.1	43.7	38.5	8.39	8.22	9.41
Mach.Except Electrical	21,200	436.24	441.41	371.18	41.0	41.8	41.8	10.64	10.56	8.88
Oil Field Machinery	3,200	404.24	382.84	365.88	38.1	36.6	39.9	10.61	10.46	9.17
Elec.& Elec. Equip.	5,900	403.52	425.32	412.90	39.6	40.2	40.6	10.19	10.58	10.17
Transportation Equip.	14,700	519.79	519.32	511.45	39.2	38.9	38.6	13.26	13.35	13.25
Instr.& Related Prod.	1,600	407.06	479.88	395.81	41.2	45.4	39.9	9.88	10.57	9.92
Non-Durable Goods	41,700	372.00	372.04	359.96	40.7	41.2	39.6	9.14	9.03	9.09
Food & Kindred Prod.	8,300	322.14	319.49	336.57	42.0	41.6	41.5	7.67	7.68	8.11
Apparel & Other Text.	7,700	193.36	187.73	179.78	37.4	37.1	36.1	5.17	5.06	4.98
Paper & Allied Prod.	3,400	446.61	433.04	415.27	41.7	41.4	40.2	10.71	10.46	10.33
Printing & Publishing	5,600	408.65	423.24	378.28	40.5	43.1	40.2	10.09	9.82	9.41
Newspapers & Period.	2,000	388.83	392.24	381.61	39.0	39.5	38.9	9.97	9.93	9.81
Petroleum Refining	4,200	513.68	526.67	482.33	40.1	41.7	37.8	12.81	12.63	12.76
Non-Manufacturing										
Oil & Gas Extraction	23,300	464.88	468.42	458.56	42.3	42.2	41.2	10.99	11.10	11.13
Construction	33,600	428.76	415.90	417.47	39.3	37.3	38.3	10.91	11.15	10.90
Public Utilities	23,100	506.74	515.84	464.05	40.8	41.4	38.8	12.42	12.46	11.96
Wholesale Trade	47,600	358.36	369.20	360.89	38.7	40.0	39.1	9.26	9.23	9.23
Retail Trade*	123,000	194.06	194.02	194.96	31.0	30.7	31.7	6.26	6.32	6.15

* Excludes eating and drinking establishments.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED*

ITEM	NUMBER			ABSOLUTE CHANGE	
	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JUNE 87 JULY 87	JULY 86 JULY 87
TOTAL BY INDUSTRY**	23,120	24,173	40,500	-1,053	-17,380
MINING	1,978	2,394	9,312	- 416	- 7,334
CONSTRUCTION	3,221	30	5,514	- 409	- 2,293
MANUFACTURING	4,776	4,909	9,002	- 133	- 4,226
TRANSPORTATION & PUB UTIL	917	897	1,312	20	- 395
TRADE	4,092	4,257	5,652	- 165	- 1,560
FINANCE, INS & REAL EST	978	998	1,102	- 20	- 124
SERVICES	5,279	5,244	6,891	35	- 1,612
GOVERNMENT & OTHER	1,879	1,844	1,715	35	164
TOTAL BY OCCUPATION	23,120	24,173	40,500	-1,053	-17,380
PROFESSIONAL & MANAGERIAL	4,017	4,078	5,859	- 61	- 1,842
CLERICAL & SALES	5,393	5,489	7,732	- 96	2,339
SERVICES	1,979	1,996	2,479	- 17	- 500
PROCESSING & AGRICULTURAL	984	749	1,023	235	- 39
MACHINE TRADES	1,265	1,472	3,416	- 207	- 2,151
BENCHWORK	1,707	1,623	2,824	84	- 1,117
STRUCTURAL WORK	4,014	4,618	7,434	- 604	-3,420
OTHER	3,761	4,148	9,733	- 387	- 5,972
DURATION OF CURRENT UNEMP					
TOTAL	23,120	24,173	40,500	-1,053	-17,380
UNDER 5 WEEKS	8,395	8,410	11,942	- 15	- 3,547
5 - 14 WEEKS	8,426	8,904	16,685	- 478	- 8,259
15 WEEKS & OVER	6,299	6,859	11,783	- 560	- 5,484
SEX, TOTAL	23,120	24,173	40,500	-1,053	-17,380
MALE	13,289	14,518	27,978	-1,229	-14,689
FEMALE	9,831	9,655	12,522	176	- 2,691
RACE TOTAL	23,120	24,173	40,500	-1,053	-17,380
WHITE	19,416	20,603	34,578	-1,187	-15,162
NON-WHITE	3,704	3,570	5,922	134	- 2,218
AGE TOTAL	23,120	24,173	40,500	-1,053	-17,380
UNDER 25	2,701	2,875	5,600	- 174	- 2,899
25 - 44	14,265	14,963	25,652	- 698	-11,387
OVER 45	6,154	6,335	9,248	- 181	- 3,094

* The Insured Unemployed are those employed persons who had worked for employers covered by Oklahoma Unemployment Insurance Laws, and are eligible for unemployment compensation.

** Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

DATA FOR WEEK ENDING JULY 25, 1987

JULY 1987

OKLAHOMA LABOR FORCE DATA

METROPOLITAN AREAS AND COUNTIES

AREA	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	JULY 87	JUNE 87	JULY 86
U.S.	114,652,000	7,453,000	122,105,000	6.1	6.3	7.0
OKLAHOMA	1,456,800	110,700	1,567,500	7.1	7.6	8.6
COUNTIES						
1 ADAIR	7,110	600	7,710	7.8	8.3	8.0
2 ALFALFA	3,250	130	3,380	3.8	2.7	5.2
3 ATOKA	7,760	590	8,350	7.1	7.9	8.7
4 BEAVER	2,890	100	2,990	3.3	3.6	5.4
5 BECKHAM	7,680	820	8,500	9.6	10.6	16.9
6 BLAINE	6,050	310	6,360	4.9	6.0	9.0
7 BRYAN	13,240	910	14,150	6.4	7.4	7.7
8 CADDO	11,910	1,230	13,140	9.4	9.9	12.4
9 CANADIAN	33,700	2,300	36,000	6.4	6.9	7.3
10 CARTER	20,050	1,950	22,000	8.9	9.1	11.9
11 CHEROKEE	14,900	1,470	16,370	9.0	9.5	10.0
12 CHOCTAW	4,820	790	5,610	14.1	15.3	14.3
13 CIMARRON	1,780	60	1,840	3.3	3.8	5.2
14 CLEVELAND	80,525	4,525	85,050	5.3	5.7	6.3
15 COAL	2,350	320	2,670	12.0	11.9	12.9
16 COMANCHE	45,975	2,300	48,275	4.8	5.3	5.0
17 COTTON	2,970	150	3,120	4.8	4.4	5.2
18 CRAIG	6,190	500	6,690	7.5	8.6	10.8
19 CREEK	27,600	2,675	30,275	8.8	9.6	12.4
20 CUSTER	13,330	920	14,250	6.5	6.5	7.7
21 DELAWARE	11,210	890	12,100	7.4	7.8	7.5
22 DEWEY	2,460	160	2,620	6.1	7.0	9.2
23 ELLIS	3,020	110	3,130	3.5	4.0	6.6
24 GARFIELD	28,275	1,825	30,100	6.1	7.2	8.2
25 GARVIN	11,290	1,100	12,390	8.9	9.5	12.9
26 GRADY	15,970	1,560	17,530	8.9	9.9	12.4
27 GRANT	3,150	130	3,280	4.0	3.8	5.2
28 GREER	2,650	120	2,770	4.3	4.1	4.7
29 HARMON	1,640	90	1,730	5.2	6.3	9.7
30 HARPER	2,420	80	2,500	3.2	3.3	5.5
31 HASKELL	3,490	600	4,090	14.7	15.9	17.3
32 HUGHES	4.660	820	5,480	15.0	16.0	16.7
33 JACKSON	10,680	690	11,370	6.1	6.8	7.0
34 JEFFERSON	3,400	380	3780	10.1	9.6	14.0
35 JOHNSTON	3,730	310	4,040	7.7	7.3	8.6
36 KAY	24,300	1,575	25,875	6.1	6.7	8.2
37 KINGFISHER	6,300	430	6,730	6.4	7.5	9.0
38 KIOWA	5,440	260	5,700	4.6	4.8	6.8
39 LATIMER	3,730	480	4,210	11.4	12.3	16.6
40 LEFLORE	17,150	1,560	18,710	8.3	9.0	9.5
41 LINCOLN	11,420	1,130	12,550	9.0	10.1	12.7
42 LOGAN	13,720	730	14,450	5.1	5.2	6.9
43 LOVE	3,610	270	3,880	7.0	6.7	8.5
44 McCLAIN	10,860	700	11,560	6.1	6.4	8.1
45 McCURTAIN	13,730	1,380	15,110	9.1	9.6	11.8

COUNTIES	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	LABOR FORCE	JULY 87	JUNE 87	JULY 86
46 McINTOSH	5,900	380	6,280	6.1	6.0	7.5
47 MAJOR	3,630	220	3,850	5.7	6.8	9.5
48 MARSHALL	4,250	400	4,650	8.6	7.1	7.4
49 MAYES	13,580	1,540	15,120	10.2	10.6	12.5
50 MURRAY	5,500	510	6,010	8.5	9.4	13.5
51 MUSKOGEE	29,950	2,700	32,650	8.3	8.8	8.9
52 NOBLE	5,030	340	5,370	6.3	6.3	9.0
53 NOWATA	3,840	430	4,270	10.1	11.1	14.0
54 OKFUSKEE	5,580	430	6,010	7.2	7.1	9.3
55 OKLAHOMA	315,100	19,025	334,125	5.7	6.1	6.7
56 OKMULGEE	15,600	2,175	17,775	12.2	9.6	10.4
57 OSAGE	16,875	1,050	17,925	5.9	7.3	10.4
58 OTTAWA	10,325	1,725	12,050	14.3	15.8	22.1
59 PAWNEE	7,390	730	8,120	9.0	10.3	12.7
60 PAYNE	29,525	1,500	31,025	4.8	5.3	6.1
61 PITTSBURG	17,300	2,450	19,750	12.4	11.9	11.9
62 PONTOTOC	15,730	1,180	16,910	7.0	7.2	9.6
63 POTTAWATOMIE	25,875	2,225	28,100	7.9	8.6	8.5
64 PUSHMATAHA	4,400	350	4,750	7.4	7.2	10.0
65 ROGER MILLS	1,810	200	2,010	10.0	11.4	14.1
66 ROGERS	23,280	2,200	25,480	8.6	9.3	11.1
67 SEMINOLE	9,970	1,290	11,260	11.5	12.1	15.9
68 SEQUOYAH	16,190	910	17,100	5.3	6.4	7.0
69 STEPHENS	16,010	1,790	17,800	10.1	10.9	15.7
70 TEXAS	8,460	560	9,020	6.2	7.7	6.8
71 TILLMAN	4,440	320	4,760	6.7	7.3	8.5
72 TULSA	245,250	19,750	265,000	7.5	8.0	8.1
73 WAGONER	20,140	1,590	21,730	7.3	7.9	7.7
74 WASHINGTON	23,220	1,390	24,610	5.6	6.1	8.0
75 WASHITA	5,850	520	6,370	8.2	8.7	9.1
76 WOODS	5,580	130	5,710	2.3	2.8	3.3
77 WOODWARD	8,940	730	9,670	7.5	8.7	14.9
OKLAHOMA CITY MSA	479,800	29,500	509,300	5.8	6.2	6.8
TULSA MSA	333,100	27,300	360,400	7.6	8.2	8.8

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

A-NORTHWEST	35,500	1,900	37,400	5.1
B-SOUTHWEST	49,100	3,600	52,700	6.8
C-NORTH CENTRAL	80,000	4,900	84,900	5.8
D-SOUTH CENTRAL	111,500	8,400	119,900	7.0
E-CENTRAL	373,800	22,500	396,300	5.7
F-TULSA	289,700	23,500	313,200	7.5
G-EAST CENTRAL	94,400	8,100	102,500	7.9
H-SOUTHERN	87,500	7,500	95,000	7.9
I-NORTHEAST	91,600	8,700	100,300	8.7
J-EASTERN	109,800	9,800	119,600	8.2
K-SOUTHEAST	64,600	7,600	72,200	10.5
L-CLEVELAND	69,200	4,100	73,300	5.6

OKLAHOMA CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

(Oklahoma, Canadian, Cleveland, Logan, McClain and Pottawatomie Counties)

Total employment in the Oklahoma City Metro Area, based on the latest Department of Labor household survey, climbed seasonally to 479,800 in July. This level was 1,800 above the revised June estimate, but still 11,200 below the July, 1986 figure. The seasonal rise in employment, combined with a decrease of 2,200 in the number of jobless workers, resulted in an unemployment rate which fell to 5.8 percent compared to 6.2 percent in June. On an annual basis, the current level of unemployment dropped 6,400 under the July, 1986 estimate and the rate fell a full 1.0 percent.

Non-agricultural employment totaled 397,000 this month as non-farm industry and business payroll jobs declined 6,700 seasonally in the Oklahoma City M.S.A. between the June and July survey periods. As expected at this time of year, state and local government was primarily responsible for most of the monthly loss as the shutdown of public educational institutions for the summer caused the release of large numbers of non-teaching personnel. Services also sustained a seasonal setback, due in part to the normal reduction of non-faculty employees at private schools and other educational services. Restrained growth in health and miscellaneous business services has helped services maintain a higher job level over the year. Construction was also up from last July by 400 positions. Trade employment, mostly at the retail level, continues to account for over 50 percent of the 10,700 decline in wage and salary jobs.

Estimated average weekly earnings for the 34,800 manufacturing production workers in the Oklahoma City M.S.A. was $439.15. This was a $19.00 drop from the June average as both hours worked and wage rates weakened. Non-durable workers lost $3.00, while durables went down by $25.00 over the same period. Year-ago comparisons showed this Julys' weekly earnings for all production workers increased by 3.3 percent from the corresponding 1986 month. Machinery workers gained almost $1.00 in average wage rates, pushing earnings up by 12 percent. This surge helped augment the overall $20.00 weekly jump in durable goods. Non-durables did not fare quite as well, but managed a $6.00 increase over the same time frame.

The average number of weekly benefit claims dropped from 6,509 in June to 6,250 in July. This 4.0 percent decline brought the July total down by 41.0 percent from the estimated weekly claims in July, 1986. Construction and manufacturing made the best monthly gain, with service showing minor signs of regression. Major improvement since last July is most evident in the goods producing industries plus the trade and service industries.

Back to school purchases and a new round of automobile sales incentives could boost trade employment in August. Heavy construction looks good for the rest of the summer as several major projects continue. Job levels in several business activities should be further stimulated by tourism activities such as conventions, trade fairs, and livestock shows. Unemployment could improve slightly over the next few weeks, if normal trends prevail.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JUNE 87 JULY 87	JULY 86 JULY 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	509,300	509,700	526,900	- 400	-17,600
Unemployment	29,500	31,700	35,900	-2,200	- 6,400
Unemployment Rate	5.8	6.2	6.8	xxx	xxx
Employment	479,800	478,000	491,000	1,800	-11,200

OKLAHOMA CITY

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986
ALL MANUFACTURING	439.15	458.56	424.83	40.4	41.2	39.3	10.87	11.13	10.81
Durable Goods	457.70	482.33	439.63	39.8	40.6	38.7	11.50	11.88	11.36
Prim & Fab. Metal	385.90	400.49	375.32	42.5	44.4	39.3	9.08	9.02	9.55
Machinery	484.41	510.05	432.45	40.3	41.1	39.1	12.02	12.41	11.06
Nondurable Goods	393.54	396.33	387.16	42.0	42.8	41.1	9.37	9.26	9.42
Food & Kindred Products	323.25	309.34	334.13	42.2	41.3	41.2	7.66	7.49	8.11
Printing & Pub	408.06	469.35	375.27	38.9	45.0	36.9	10.49	10.43	10.17

OKLAHOMA CITY
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	Absolute Change From JUNE 87 JULY 87	JULY 86 JULY 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	397.0	403.7	407.7	-6.7	-10.7
MANUFACTURING	48.6	48.5	50.3	0.1	-1.7
DURABLE GOODS	33.2	33.1	34.5	0.1	-1.3
Primary & Fabricated Metal	4.9	5.0	4.8	-0.1	0.1
Fab Struc Metals Products	1.8	1.8	1.7	0.0	0.1
Mach. Except Electric	10.8	10.8	11.2	0.0	-0.4
Elec. & Elec Equipment	2.9	2.9	3.2	0.0	-0.3
Transportation Equipment	10.0	9.8	10.0	0.2	0.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	15.4	15.4	15.8	0.0	-0.4
Food and Kindred	5.6	5.5	5.6	0.1	0.0
Printing and Publishing	4.2	4.2	4.4	0.0	-0.2
MINING	11.6	11.4	12.7	0.2	-1.1
CONSTRUCTION	14.7	14.8	14.3	-0.1	0.4
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	20.0	20.3	20.6	-0.3	-0.6
Transportation	9.4	9.5	9.5	-0.1	-0.1
Comm. & Public Utilities	10.6	10.8	11.1	-0.2	-0.5
TRADE	97.4	97.8	102.9	-0.4	-5.5
Wholesale Trade	23.1	22.8	23.7	0.3	-0.6
Retail Trade	74.3	75.0	79.2	-0.7	-4.9
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	25.9	26.3	26.6	-0.4	-0.7
Banking	6.7	6.8	7.0	-0.1	-0.3
Credit Agencies	4.1	4.1	4.3	0.0	-0.2
Insurance Carriers	4.9	5.1	5.1	-0.2	-0.2
SERVICES	86.5	87.8	85.9	-1.3	0.6
Health Services	25.2	25.2	24.6	0.0	0.6
Hospitals	11.6	11.6	11.4	0.0	0.2
Educational Services	3.2	3.7	3.3	-0.5	-0.1
GOVERNMENT	92.3	96.8	94.4	-4.5	-2.1
Federal	29.8	30.0	31.2	-0.2	-1.4
State	30.9	31.9	30.5	-1.0	0.4
Local	31.6	34.9	32.7	-3.3	-1.1

OKLAHOMA CITY
INSURED UNEMPLOYED CHARACTERISTICS

TOTAL	6,250	6,509	10,562	-259	-4,312
Mining	322	374	1,525	- 52	-1,203
Construction	531	690	1,198	-159	- 667
Manufacturing	897	1,036	1,858	-139	- 961
Transp Public Utilities	282	249	404	33	- 122
Trade	1,524	1,497	2,075	27	- 551
Fin. Ins. Real Estate	373	428	413	- 55	- 40
Services	1,960	1,866	2,691	94	- 731
Government & All Other	361	369	398	- 8	- 37

TULSA METROPOLITAN AREA

(Tulsa, Creek, Osage, Rogers and Wagoner Counties)

The labor force summary for the Tulsa Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) shows the components of employment, unemployment and total labor force to be all declining, both on a month-to-month and year-to-year basis. Total unemployment dropped to its lowest level in a year and one-half and resulted in a much improved 7.6 percent unemployment rate. The drop in both employment and total labor force can be attributed to some extent to seasonal fluctuations such as reductions in local education and education service and as affected individuals seek neither employment or unemployment benefits.

Non-agricultural wage and salary employment was estimated at 298,500 for July for the five-county Tulsa MSA. Normal summer reductions of 4,500 from local education employment and 500 in state education employment are primary causes for the total employment loss of 4,100 from revised June estimates. A significant loss of 700 from the retail trade sector, mostly eating and drinking establishment employment also occurred. Employment gains of 700 in the other government sector, an increase of 300 in construction and 400 in manufacturing offset some of the above employment losses.

Comparisons over the past year indicate 1,700 fewer employed than in July 1986. Government employment was down a total of 3,300 with 1,400 fewer local education-related jobs, 1,300 fewer state education jobs and 600 fewer federal jobs. Manufacturing dropped a net of 1,600 jobs with a 1,900 loss in durable goods employment, mostly from machinery and equipment sectors, plus increases of 300 in nondurable goods employment. The mining industry experienced a net loss of 500 with 600 lost from oil and gas field services and employment gains of 100 in the oil and gas extraction sector. The transportation industry also had mixed results with a gain of 500 in the air transportation sector and an 800 loss in electric, gas, and sanitary services. The services industry leads net employment gains with a 2,300 improvement, while the construction industry increased by 1,200 and trade had a net gain of 500 with 700 losses in employment from wholesale trade and 1,200 retail job gains. Most of the retail employment gains occurred in eating and drinking establishments.

Manufacturing production workers in the Tulsa MSA had an average workweek of 40.7 hours in July, up two-tenths of an hour from the previous month. Hourly pay edged up to $10.69, some sixteen cents higher than in June. As a result, the average weekly paycheck was $435.08 or $8.61 higher than in June. Within durable goods, the workweek increased by five-tenths of an hour to 41.0 for July, while hourly earnings rose sixteen cents to $11.05 on the average. Nondurable workers had a shortened workweek, some 1.2 hours less than in June. Hourly pay for this group rose to $9.19 or twenty-two cents higher than last month.

Compared to one year earlier, the average workweek for manufacturing industry workers in this area increased by 1.3 hours. The durable goods sector averaged 1.5 hours more, while nondurable goods workers average weekly hours increased by three-tenths of an hour over the year. Average hourly earnings increased by eight cents for all manufacturing, twelve cents for both durable goods and nondurable goods since July 1986. The manufacturing average weekly earnings increased by $17.05 over this period.

Insured unemployment in the Tulsa MSA totaled 6,187 for July. This compared to 9,701 for July 1986 and 6,073 for July 1985. Manufacturing claimants represent 26.6 percent of the July total, while services and trade followed at 19.7 percent and 15.0 percent respectively. The total number of claimants was down 6.9 percent from June and 36.2 percent since July 1986. Over the year, the greatest decline of 67.2 percent occurred in mining. Manufacturing claimants were down 51 percent since July 1986, while claims in the government and all other categories nearly tripled during this same time period.

TULSA
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JUNE 87 JULY 87	JULY 86 JULY 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	360,400	364,500	368,200	-4,100	-7,800
Unemployment	27,300	29,900	32,400	-2,600	-5,100
Unemployment Rate	7.6	8.2	8.8	xxx	xxx
Employment	333,100	334,600	335,800	-1,500	-2,700

TULSA
AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY EARNINGS			WEEKLY HOURS			HOURLY EARNINGS		
	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986
ALL MANUFACTURING	435.08	426.47	418.03	40.7	40.5	39.4	10.69	10.53	10.61
Durable goods	453.05	442.67	432.92	41.0	40.5	39.5	11.08	10.93	10.96
Prim & Fab. Metal	387.18	377.88	384.08	40.5	40.2	40.6	9.56	9.40	9.46
Machinery	382.76	391.04	380.85	39.5	39.3	38.2	9.69	9.95	9.97
Non-Durable Goods	362.09	364.18	354.64	39.4	40.6	39.1	9.19	8.97	9.07
Printing & Pub	425.00	431.86	409.19	43.5	43.1	41.5	9.77	10.02	9.86

TULSA

NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	Absolute Change From JUNE 87 JULY 87	JULY 86 JULY 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	298.5	302.6	300.2	-4.1	-1.7
MANUFACTURING	49.6	49.2	51.2	0.4	-1.6
DURABLE GOODS	38.0	37.7	39.9	0.3	-1.9
Stone,Clay & Glass Products	3.8	3.7	3.6	0.1	0.2
Primary & Fabricated Metals	10.6	10.5	10.2	0.1	0.4
Primary Metal Industries	1.8	1.8	1.6	0.0	0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	8.8	8.7	8.6	0.1	0.2
Fab. Struc.Metal Products	5.0	5.0	4.9	0.0	0.1
Machinery	13.4	13.3	-14.6	0.1	-1.2
Mach.Except Electric	10.2	10.2	11.2	0.0	-1.0
Const.& Related Machinery	4.2	4.1	4.5	0.1	-0.3
Electric & Electronic Equip.	3.2	3.1	3.4	0.1	-0.2
Transportation Equipment	7.0	7.0	8.3	0.0	-1.3
NON-DURABLE GOODS	11.6	11.5	11.3	0.1	0.3
Printing & Publishing	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	0.1
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
MINING	17.1	17.1	17.6	0.0	-0.5
CONSTRUCTION	13.5	13.2	12.3	0.3	1.2
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	22.7	22.8	23.0	-0.1	-0.3
Transportation	15.2	15.3	14.7	-0.1	0.5
Comm.& Public Utilities	7.5	7.5	8.3	0.0	-0.8
TRADE	73.7	74.4	73.2	-0.7	0.5
Wholesale Trade	18.4	18.4	19.1	0.0	-0.7
Retail Trade	55.3	56.0	54.1	-0.7	1.2
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	17.6	17.7	17.6	-0.1	0.0
Banking	4.3	4.4	4.8	-0.1	-0.5
SERVICES	71.5	71.1	69.2	0.4	2.3
Health Services	21.7	21.6	20.6	0.1	1.1
Hospitals	11.9	11.8	11.3	0.1	0.6
Educational Services	4.9	4.8	5.0	0.1	-0.1
GOVERNMENT	32.8	37.1	36.1	-4.3	-3.3
Federal	4.6	4.6	5.2	0.0	-0.6
State	4.8	5.3	6.1	-0.5	-1.3
Local	23.4	27.2	24.8	-3.8	-1.4

TULSA

INSURED UNEMPLOYED CHARACTERISTICS

TOTAL	6,187	6,643	9,701	-456	-3,514
Mining	386	436	1,021	- 50	- 635
Construction	837	889	1,239	- 52	- 402
Manufacturing	1,646	1,979	3,360	-333	-1,714
Transp Public Utilities	287	290	367	- 3	- 80
Trade	930	1,046	1,422	-116	- 492
Fin. Ins. Real Estate	299	291	365	8	- 66
Services	1,218	1,263	1,726	- 45	- 508
Government & All Others	594	449	201	145	393

ENID METROPOLITAN AREA

(Garfield County)

The Enid Area unemployment rate dipped to 6.1 percent for July, the lowest rate since December, 1984. By comparison, it is the same as the national average and one percent lower than the Oklahoma statewide unemployment rate. While unemployment dropped by 350, total employment increased by only 125 and the labor force experienced a decline of 225. When compared on a year-to-year basis, unfavorable trends continue in the loss of 1,675 from the labor force and a drop of 900 in the total employment level. This indicates the 775 decrease in the year-to-year unemployment level is still being influenced by other causes such as expiration of benefits, early retirement, and out-migration from the Enid labor force.

The July estimate of total non-farm wage and salary employment was 21,500 for Garfield County. A seasonal reduction of 300 in local education and 100 in educational services, plus a decrease of 100 transportation jobs and an increase of 100 in durable goods manufacturing combined for a net month-to-month employment level drop of 400. Most of these job losses are temporary and normal levels should return with the start of the new school year.

Non-farm wage and salary employment is estimated at 900 lower for the Enid MSA than a year ago. While the nondurable goods manufacturing sector experienced an increase of 100, employment level drops of 400 in retail trade, 200 in government, 200 in transportation and 200 in the finance, insurance and real estate industry also occurred. The retail trade sector experienced an overall general decline, while the banking sector was responsible for most losses in the finance, insurance and real estate industry. State non-educational employment and the local education sectors shared the government area employment losses. Railroads and electric and gas services lead the transportation industry's losses.

ENID

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JUNE 87 JULY 87	JULY 86 JULY 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	30,100	30,325	31,775	-225	-1,675
Unemployment	1,825	2,175	2,600	-350	- 775
Unemployment Rate	6.1	7.2	8.2	xxx	xxx
Employment	28,275	28,150	29,175	125	-900

ENID

NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number in Thousands JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	Absolute Change From JUNE 87 JULY 87	JULY 86 JULY 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	21.5	21.9	22.4	-0.4	-0.9
MANUFACTURING	1.7	1.6	1.6	0.1	0.1
DURABLE GOODS	.8	.7	.8	0.1	0.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	.9	.9	.8	0.0	0.1
MINING	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	.8	.8	.8	0.0	0.0
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	2.1	2.2	2.3	-0.1	-0.2
TRADE	6.3	6.3	6.7	0.0	-0.4
Wholesale Trade	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	4.8	4.8	5.2	0.0	-0.4
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	-0.2
SERVICES	5.2	5.3	5.2	-0.1	0.0
GOVERNMENT	3.2	3.5	3.4	-0.3	-0.2
Federal	.4	.4	.4	0.0	0.0
State	.9	.9	1.0	0.0	-0.1
Local	1.9	2.2	2.0	-0.3	-0.1

LAWTON METROPOLITAN AREA

(Comanche County)

Lawton area employment totaled 45,975 in July, up 125 from June's revised figure. This latest estimate is still 1,175 below last years total. Unemployment dropped materially in July, down 275, resulting in an improved jobless rate of 4.8 percent. This was the best performance by any of the metropolitan statistical areas.

Non-agricultural wage and salary employment decreased to 32,000 in the Lawton area in July, reflecting a net loss of 800 for the survey period. Educational services and education at the local level comprised 75 percent of the normal seasonal job decline. Activity in the other industry categories show changes of 100 or less in all instances. Trade and transportation - public utilities employment declines over the year account for over two-thirds of the job change since July of last year.

Even though retail sales have been flat recently, spending patterns continue and will probably sustain current economic activity levels through the remaining weeks of summer. Also, the statewide economic picture is improving and this, along with a gradual pick-up in oil-related business, should benefit the Lawton area.

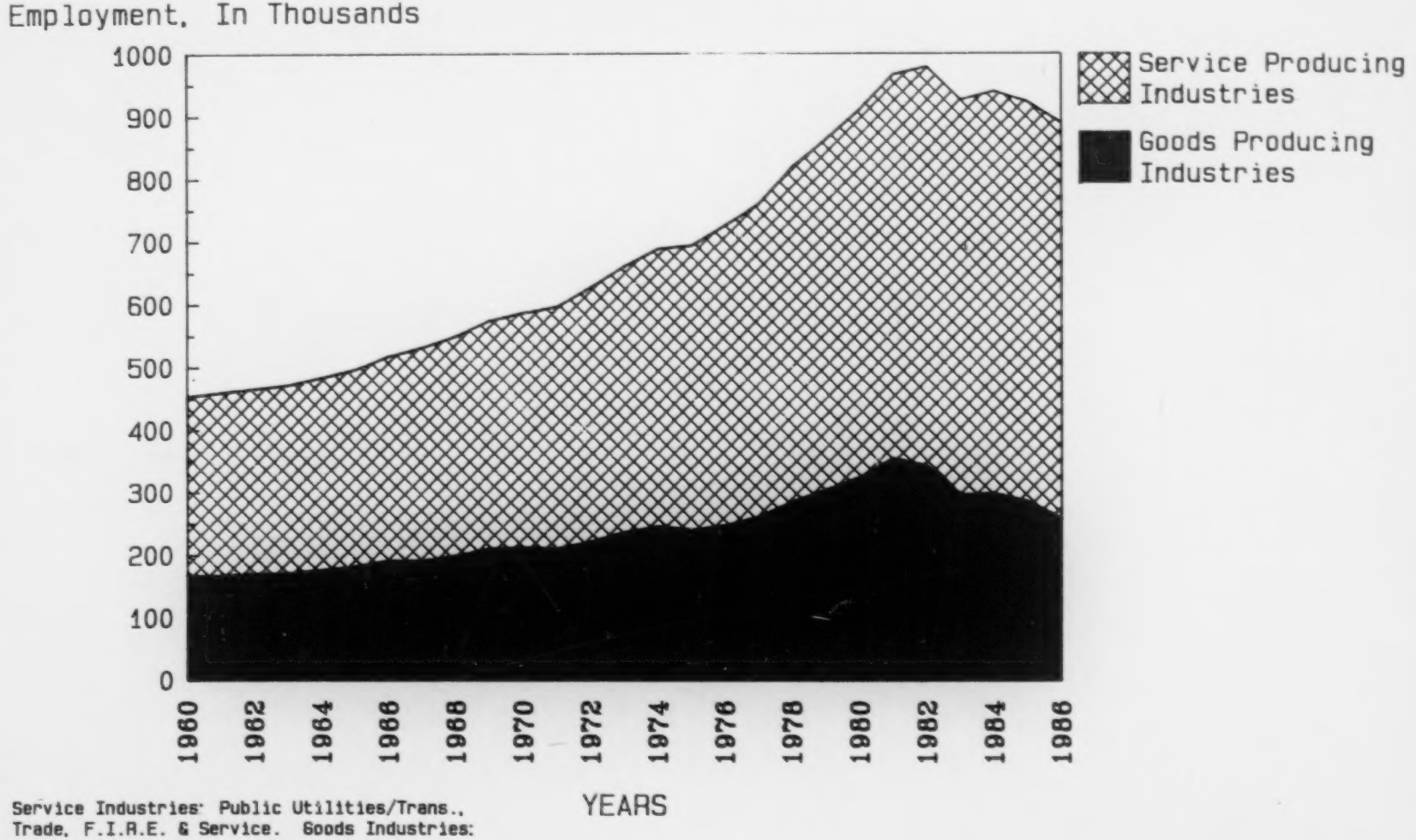
LAWTON
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

ITEM	JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	JUNE 87 JULY 87	JULY 86 JULY 87
TOTAL LABOR FORCE	48,275	48,425	49,625	-150	-1,350
Unemployment	2,300	2,575	2,475	-275	-175
Unemployment Rate	4.8	5.3	5.0	xxx	xxx
Employment	45,975	45,850	47,150	125	-1,175

LAWTON
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Number In Thousands JULY 1987	JUNE 1987	JULY 1986	Absolute Change From JUNE 87 JULY 87	JULY 86 JULY 87
TOTAL WAGE & SALARY	32.0	32.8	33.2	-0.8	-1.2
MANUFACTURING	3.3	3.4	3.3	-0.1	0.0
DURABLE GOODS	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
NON-DURABLE GOODS	2.9	3.0	2.9	-0.1	0.0
MINING	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
CONSTRUCTION	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-0.1
TRANSP.& PUBLIC UTILITIES	1.1	1.2	1.4	-0.1	0.3
TRADE	8.3	8.4	8.8	-0.1	-0.5
Wholesale Trade	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	7.4	7.5	7.9	-0.1	-0.5
FINANCE,INS.,& REAL ESTATE	1.5	1.5	1.6	0.0	-0.1
SERVICES	5.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0
GOVERNMENT	10.6	11.1	10.8	-0.5	-0.2
Federal	5.7	5.6	5.6	0.1	0.1
State	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	-0.2
Local	3.9	4.5	4.0	-0.6	-0.1

OKLAHOMA'S ECONOMY IS EVOLVING INTO A SERVICE ORIENTED ECONOMY



Service Industries: Public Utilities/Trans., Trade, F.I.R.E. & Service. Goods Industries: Mining, Construction and Manufacturing

Please send comments, questions or address changes to Oklahoma Employment Security Commission, Research Department, Room 310, Will Rogers Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105. Phone (405) 557-7260.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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